in the world. He sava : "The general estimate has been 8 to 10 horses in Europe for every hundred inhabitants. Denmark has 45 horses to every hundred inhabitants, which is more than any other European

strian Empire, exclusive of Italy......2,600,000 "The United States have 5,000,000 horses, which is more that any European country; the horses of the whole world are estimated at 57,420,000."

An extended view is also given of the bovine animals, and es pecially of the ox kind, tracing the origin of the different breeds.

In respect to them, he gives also copious tables showing the number of domestic cattle belonging to the different countries of the world. From these estimates it appears.

The whole world is estimated to contain 210,000,000. It

supposed that one-third of them are killed annually, so that we have about 70,000,000 carcasses, weight. - 28,000,000,000 ths; 70,000,000 hides, 140,000,000 horns, annually, to be converted into beef, tallow, leather, combs, &c. If the same relative preportion of cattle exists in these islands, as in the United State (about 70 to every 100 inhabitants) it ought to yield a much larger export than our annual statistics show. Last year about 13,000 hides were exported, 5,000 horns, and 548 barrels of usilow.

We have no foreign arrivals to notice since our last iss though a fresh wind has been prevailing. The Comet, with our tern mail, is behind the time set for her arrival. Her passage is probably lengthened by the stoppage at Hilo. She may The ships Black Sea and Daring, both detained several days

by head winds, sailed, the former on Saturday, for New Bedford, and the latter on Sunday, for Baker's Island. The accident to the Black Sea proved, on examination, to have resulted in no damage, but Capt. Cate took the precaution to guard the interests of his consignees by providing himself with the requisite certificates from the Consul, should any question arise in rela tion to it. The Palmer sailed on Saturday afternoon, with a full freight and passengers—reported below. The bark Vernon (formerly a whaler) sailed on the 3d for Lahnina, there to load Of whalers, there have been four departures, reported below

leaving but three in port-two of which are laid up. We look for no further arrivals of whalers till the Coast fleet begin t come in about February 1st. Island guano from the Josefa Allyon, at \$20 per ton. This

guano will be shipped by the Comet to San Franci co, and thence via Cape Horn, to New York, where it is worth, at the last quotations, 260 60 265 per ton. The cost of getting it home will not exceed \$12 per ton, which renders the transaction a The report that the bark Sachem (which took a cargo of guan-

part from this port, and the balance from Jarvis Island) had been ned by the American Guano Company needs correction That Company did not charter the Sachem, and had nothing do with it, except to sell the guano to the passies who wished make a shipment, and who, we understand, reside in Boston. The cargo had been offered for sale in New York for \$15 per ton. but found no purchasers. The American Guano Company, however, we are informed, succeed in selling their guano as fast WOOL AND HIDES-The following from the Polynesia

gard to the shipment of wool, etc., rec In regard to the shipment of wool, etc., received ex Chapin, described frinnell, Minturn & Co. write under date of Nov. 1:—
We have examined the wool received per Chapin, and find it We have examined the wool received per Chapin, and find it to be find in quality, and of a description which will always find a ready sale here. Inc. abrinkage however by washing will probably amount to it per cent. The bide market continues very much depressed, and all kinds have declined in price. Those from your islands we made quote at over 17c; California dry hides have fallen '11' @ 22c, the last an outside figure. It is found in shipments from your port that 30 to 45 per cent. are Bulls, which are of an inferior quality, and command a much less price. Goat akins averaging 14 to 2 fbs, sell readily at 70c, or about 35c per fb. Coccanut oil moving at 10c @ 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)c per fb. Out metal 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c @ 15c."

ities are that she has put into some port. She must have been

Ship Champion, from New York May 2 for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro Sept. 19 in distress. Capt. Lamson writes that he experienced off Cape Horn a succession of the worst weather he ever knew, and narrowly escaped destruction on an island of ice. Carried away head rails and knees, started stem and knight heads, loosened bowsprit, and started butts all along to midships. The ship was making 14½ to 15 inches of water per hour, and the crew becoming exhausted, was obliged to bear up from lat 54 S, lon 75 50 W, and arrived at Rio Janeiro Sept. 19. The cargo was supposed to be badly damaged, as she had taken in large quantities of water between decks. She would commence immediately to discharge and repair. Two men were lest overboard, and most of the others were sick and disabled.

The holidays and court trials have so absorbed public attention that trade is this week of a secondary moment, and we find nothing new to report.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Fon Sax Francisco-No vessei in port.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

For full reports of Whalers, see 4th page. ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29—Haw sch Kamel, Wilbur, from Labaina. 29—Haw sch Henry, McGregor, from Kawaihae as 20 Haw sch Kamol Keiki, Wetherby, from Lahaina. 20 Haw sch Warwick, Keonl, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES. 50—Haw seh Mariida, Hooper for Fanning's Island. 30—Am brig Agate, Lawton, for McKean's Island. 31—Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, for San Francisco. 31—Haw seh McKeike, Wetherby, for Lahain- and Ko 31—Haw sch Meikeike, Wetherby, for Lahaina and Koh lui.
31—Haw sch Henry, McGregor, for Kawaihae.
31—Haw sch Excei, Kuheana, for Koloa.
31—Haw sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina.
31—Am wh sh Levi Starbuck, Jernegan, to cruise.
31—Am clipper sh Black Sea, Cate, for New Bedford.
1—Am wh sh Harrison, Dennis, to cruise.
1—Am clipper sh Daring, Simonton, for Jarvis Island.
2—Am sh Leonidas, Woods, for China.
2—Haw sch Kaluna, Antonio, for Hilo direct.
3—Russian wh sh Græfer Berg, Enberg, to cruise.
3—Russian wh sh Græfer Berg, Enberg, to cruise.
3—Russian wh sh Amoor, Michelson, to cruise.
3—Russian wh sh Amoor, Michelson, to cruise.
4—New Gren, brigt, Jenny Lee, Benedick, for Tahiti.
4—Haw sch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina.
4—Haw sch John Young, for Kona.
4—Scoop Salema, for Hanalet.
4—Brit bark Sea Nymph, Williams, for Vancouver's Is.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Baltic, of New Bedford, 395 tons, has been sold for \$5.500, and will be employed in the freighting business.

Schooner Laura M. Mangum, of Gloucester, has been sold to Capt. Wm. C. Hayden, of Nantucket, for \$5000 cash. She is to be taken to Nantucket, where she will be coppered, and undergo a few other repairs, to be employed as a government packet to run between the Sandwich Islands and the main. She is to be commanded by Capt. Hayden.—N. Y. Shipping List.

VESSELS IN PORT-JAN. 5.

Peruvian bark Josefa Allyon, Colan.
Rossian steamer Plustoon, Matskiewitch
Haw. bark Gambia,
Ham. brig Here, Ven Holdt.
Am sch Jeannett, Cook.
Am sch Far West, Porter
Am wh ship Arctic, Phillips.
Am wh ship Benj. Rush,—laid up.
Am wh bark Ionia,——laid up.

PASSENCERS.

See San Francisco—per Frances Palmer, Dec 31—Mrs L F stry, C Schanck, E A Chapell, L Page, Chas Lutz, Mr and Spooner and 2 children, J Hessinger, Joseph Silva, B J ser, Mr Gueroult, Capt Homout, John Smith, Chas Hunt, Butterfield, B Silverstone, Mr and Mrs S Lathrop.

Vessels Expected from Poreign Ports.

Am bark D. Godfrey, _____, to sail from Boston Oct. 25, with assorted cargo to J. C. Spalding.

am sch Ennna Rooke, Chadwick, sailed from New London Oct. 29, via Talenhuse.

Oct. 29, via Takahuano. Am bark Zoe, Bush, sailed from New London July 25th, with ark Zoe, Bush, sailed from New London July 25th, with nerchandise to C. A. Williams & Co. hip Charles Phelps, Brown, sailed from New London Oct. 5, with merchandise to C. A. Williams & Co. dipper ship Syren, Green, from Boston, sailed Oct. 31st, rith mose to C. Brewer & Co. to sail from London for Honodas and Vancouver's Island, Aug. 30, with merchandise to

EXPORTS.

For San Prancisco—per Frances Palmer—7916 galls molasses, 54,315 ibs sugar, 95 tons sait, 9376 galls coccanut oit, 10 pkgs mdse, 80,464 lbs potatoes, 1 pkg coin. \$1160 51, 6 bxs oranges.

Sworg-In Honolulu, Dec. 31, of neuralgia, Henry K. Swope,

DIED.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, Were our estimate of the Hawaiian character

to be favorably influenced by their regard for the manes of their dead, then it should be a high one, for among no people, similarly situated in respect to civilization, is the feeling stronger of reverence for the bones of their ancestors. The ancient Romans used to treasure the ashes of their dead in vases, and it was considered a mark of irreligion to neglect this sacred duty. The Hawaiians were equally particular in preserving the bones of their friends, especially those of the chiefs, and they were prepared and guarded with great care and secresy by either some relative of the deceased or one of his favorite followers. They were handed down from father to son with strict injunctions, and an instance has never transpired of a voluntary abandonment of the trust. Shortly after Queen Kaahumanu embraced Christianity, and during her tour of Hawaii in 1830, she gave orders for a general collection of these relics, of which she made a funeral pile, doubtless for the reason that she desired, in her zeal for her new faith, to destroy as far as possible, everything which might tend to keep up in the minds of the people a reverence for the men and ideas of the heathen regime. Whatever she may have gained in that respect, she lost in personal popularity, for those who were forced thus to reveal the hiding places of their well-kept relics, never forgave her what they must have considered as downright sacrilege, while numbers eluded the search of her officials by rehiding their forbidden treasures. There are at the present time many among the former followers of the chiefs, who are the un-

known guardians of the iwis (bones) of long

The western shore of Hawaii was the favorite

residence of the principal chief families in olden

lines of chieftains, of forgotten name and story.

times, and there their remains were deposited .some in secret caves, known only to a select few, as at Honaunau and Kekaha, and some preserved in the residences of the faithful clansmen. The whole of the bones were not, however, thus preserved, those of the arms and legs only being selected. Five days and nights after the death of the chief, his immediate attendants, or kahus, proceeded in great secresy to dissect the body The flesh was carefully scraped from the bones of the arms and legs, which were then seperated at the joints, and after being thoroughly dried, were neatly made up in a bundle and tightly wound with sinet and fine white tapa, when they were committed to the person in whose charge they were to remain; who, as before remarked, was either a relative or intimate friend of the deceased, but generally the latter. The other portions of the body were then made up into a bundle with weights to make it sink, and taken out to sea at night, until a certain star, which was called "ka hoku hookele waa," or "canoe guiding star," appeared directly overhead, when the remains were committed to the deep. So, when the late Kuakini (Gov. John Adams) was dying, he is said to have addressed several of his intimate retainers thus: "When I am dead, don't let me be buried in a box, as is the fashion of the forei ners, but bury my body in the ocean, as were those of my ancestors. And this was done, after the principal bones had been removed. Yet the heavy lead and koa coffins, supposed to contain his remains, were conveyed from Hawaii to this city with all ceremony and respect, for none knew but a select few that the chief's body was not there. So say those who ought to be good authority. It is even asserted -though perhaps without foundation-that the Royal Mausoleum at Honolulu, with but one or two exceptions, contains only "a beggarly account of empty boxes," their supposed occupants having been disposed of in the same manner as was Kuakini.

Thus much in regard to the practices of the chiefs on this grave subject. The common peoalways had their ilinas or burying grounds, sacred to the dead of each particular family, but it was not customary to preserve the bones like those of the chiefs. At the present day, beyond the limits of Honolulu, and other large towns, it is often the case that each family in good circumstances has its little "hale kupapau" (house of the dead) in close proximity with that of the living. It is kept with great care and neatness, periodically swept and dusted, and made "comfortable"-for that is the expression. Within it, side by side, or one on another, and covered with a silk spread, may be seen the handsomely polished and profusely brass-nailed coffins of parents and children, uncles and aunts. It is a fact not generally known, that it is an almost universal practice among those who can afford the expense, to enclose the body in a lead coffin, and to preserve it either with alcohol and an infusion of corrosive sublimate, or by packing the coffin with pulu, which, being an excellent absorbent, will it is said, prevent any disagreeable effects of retaining the corpse above ground.

All this talk upon what some may term an unpleasant subject, goes to prove that the Hawaijans, with all their faults, are not destitute of what St. Paul calls "natural affection." It is profitable at times to walk among the graves and get into that melancholy thoughtfulness, which, to a rational creature, is far from disagreeable. Addisor.'s "Reflections in Westminister Abbey" are better worth preservation than a thousand sermons on death: "When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful. every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents on a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits | 000 a year, and you will find funds enough, and to placed side by side, or the holy men who divided spare, to sustain a score of English schools in the the world by their contests and disputes, I reflect | group, without resorting to "extravagant opinions present and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind, Wher I read the several dates of the tombs of some that died vesterday and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

PARALYTIC STROKES .- We regret to learn that Dr. Smyth of this place was struck with paralysis last week, while at work in his garden. One half of his body and limbs appears to have been attacked, and he has been rendered speechless since the attack. The venerable Rev. Asa Thurston, who came down from Hawaii in the last trip of the Kekauluohi, also had an attack of paralysis about a week previous to his leaving for this place, from which he has not entirely recovered. He is still in Honolulu.

The sale of furniture, postponed from last Satarday, will be held to-morrow (Friday,) at the residence of Mr. H. M. Whitney, in Fort street.

The Government and Rum Distillation.

Many ridiculous things have appeared in the Polynesian, but the most contemptible of late is the closing paragraph of the leading article for the closing year. The editor says : " When attempting to discuss politics to the natives, why not give him the whole truth and both sides of the question ?"

This is the winding up of a most extraordinary, canting, whining, pitaible and false dissertatio L upon the blessings that would flow from the manufacture or distillation of rum and okolehao. The Editor of the "Hokuloa" is charged in the official organ of the Government with promulgating silly, untruthful nonsense while using part of the paper. If the act of the judge was, as is the following language:

"If the rum spreads over this country, the little good which mains to us will be nearly lost. This is something very bad— mething to kill the people both body and soul. Great shame on us, if the foreigner should call our land a rum-loving country! Therefore let us rise like true men, and choose rep-resentatives who will oppose this evil," &c. And the inference is that had the " Hokuloa" informed the natives that rum is a good thing

and ought to spread over the country, had he praised the flavor and effects of that stuff called " okolehao," had he informed them that a new era is at hand when all that has been called good is to be called bad, and all the bad good. the editor of the Polynesian would have been pleased; and, by a fair inference, the Hawaiian Government, by whom he is employed and paid,

would have been pleased likewise. Why not give both sides of the question? Why not, Mr. Hokuloa, when you undertake to lead the people, in advance of the election of Representatives, lead them the right way and the wrong way both at the same time? Perhaps it is because there are no two ways about it. There is only one right way, and that, it appears, the Hokuloa has advocated in language as noble and true as that of the Government is mean and untrue. And the Government has no right to insult the editor of the Hokuloa for the advice he gives to the voters. The fact, if it be a fact, that okolehao is manufactured, sold and drank in Koolau, when the laws forbid it, proves, either the inability of the Government to execute those laws, or a disposition to allow the mischief to spread among the people to their injury, if not their extermination. If the latter is true, then those in authority, whose duty it is to see the laws executed, are utterly unfit for the trust reposed in them, and the public good demands a change. The Hokuloa tells the natives that okolehao is something very bad, something to kill the people both body and soul, and the Government tells us in its official organ that it cannot stop it, but expects to regulate distillation by " excise laws." This of course they never intend to do. On the contrary, we are to have liquor " cheaper" by increasing the quantity manufactured. Oh shame on a Ministry that

promulgates such doctrines!! The natives of these Islands are as fond intoxicating liquors as are the Indians of North America, and when the present attempt to remove the prohibitions, which have given them the character of a temperate and quiet people. shall be removed, it will indeed be a great shame ments of opening these floodgates of ruin. Kamehameha 1. tried it. He distilled and allowed distilleries for a time, but when, idolator as he was, he saw the mischief that was caused by this fiery element among his people, he issued his mandate, put forth his strong arm, and crushed the monster in its infancy. Kamehameha III. tried it, for a short season, until the palace became a Pandemonium, and the high ways dangerous ; and he too, or rather the chiefs, who were his councillors, (not foreigners) once more destroyed the stills and tabooed the business. The French authorities at Tahiti tried it. That people are identical with the natives of the Sandwich Islands, and they had stringent laws which the Frenchmen abrogated. They liked to be popular, to see the people happy, to dance the hula, and take a social glass, all same Farani. But the consequence was such horrid debauchery, brutal fights, idleness, famine and death. that they were glad to renew the prohibitions. which they, like the Polynesian, had before supposed were pitched monstrously high, and ought to be done away with. Things are bad enough now in the Sandwich Islands, but the people as a mass are not yet drunkards, but they will be as soon as the opinions and examples of those who are in authority shall prevail unchecked by such influences as the Hokuloa is exerting. It is to be hoped that the men who are now chosen to represent the people in the Legislature will prove to be men of more sense than the man chosen by the Government to represent them to the world; and that, following the example of all enlightened and good rulers, our noble-hearted King will sanction only such laws as tend to benefit the mass of his people.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.-By several "gentlemen lately returned from Kona, Hawaii," and from other islands, we learn that there is just now a great want of school teachers to establish English schools. "There are a number of interesting children in that neighborhood," as well as in other districts, "both native and half-caste, whose parents are anxious and willing to aid in the support of a teacher competent to keep an English school," but it is said that the government has nearly, perhaps wholly, withdrawn its support from them, and is determined to let them go begging, in order to sustain its public lob office. It can afford to pay \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum to support a worthless printing establishment, but when the paltry sum of \$200 to \$400 is asked, even by "Missionary Children," to aid in sustaining English schools, it scorns the proffered services.

"It is sad, it is sickening to reflect" that the course of the Hawaiian government in throwing away its revenues, is thus preparing "a life-crop of misery and sin in those young minds whose errors and whose ruin must always in some degree be attributed to" the present indiscreet course of the covernment. who will not "lend a helping hand." It is equally "sad and sickening" to see the government endeavoring to cast the blame of their own folly on to those who are willing and desire to aid them. "Thou bypocrite, cast out the beam," &c.

"We commend this subject to the Board of Education" and to the more proper authority, the Privy Council. If \$10,000 per annum, or even less, can be saved, and devoted to English schools, let it be lone, and the sooner it is done, the better. Take a "literal" as well as a "liberal construction," of your duties and of the law authorizing you to save \$10 .-

PENALTY OF CRIME. - To-morrow, - between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock, Mekohonohono, the native now under sentence of death for the murder of a woman named Naweholama, will expiate his crime upon the scaffold. The unfortunate man appears to regard the approach of the solemn moment with feelings of indifference, and resignedly awaits the event. The clergy of the Catholic Church, of which he is a member, are unceasing in their efforts to prepare his mind to meet the just sentence of the law. We trust such an example will tend to deter others from attempting to deprive their fellow creature of life, for however varied the career of murderers may be, their end is invariably the same. The execution will take place at the New Prison.

FIRE ALARM.-On Tuesday morning about half past 7 A. M. an alarm of fire was raised, and the New Bell tolled out its warning notes. The fire was found to have arisen in a shed or out house adjoining the French hotel, but was quickly extinguished before any damage of importance was done.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES .- This election took place on Monday last. Thus far we have returns only from this island. In this city, the election passed off with far less than the ordinary excitement on similar occasions, and a smaller number of votes were polled than we ever remember. There was very little opposition to the candidates who were elected, and who will, doubtless, satisfy the views of their constituents. At Wailua the usual flare-ups occurred, for which that district has been noted for several elections past. Indeed, if we are to judge of the rogress of the inhabitants of that district by their enthusiasm in the election of representatives, they are about as civilized as any portion of our kingdom. A full account of the election there is given in another there represented, he is totally unfit for the place he holds. We give below the result of the election,

so far as heard from : HONOLULU DISTRICT. WAIANAE AND EWA. P. P. MANINI,Elected KOOLAUPOKO. WAIALUA. Scattering, 5 " The election of Naukana will, we understand, be contested on the ground of fraud.

SUPREME COURT .- The January term of the Sueme Court opened on Monday last. No cases were ought up until Tuesday, it being election day.

The King vs. Horton .- The case came before the Court on Tuesday last, Messrs. C. Harris and Blair, for the defence; and A. Bates, Esq., for the prosecution. The day was consumed by the empanelling and challenging of the Jury, and taking the evidence of several witnesses on both sides, several of our citizens coming forward to testify to the good character and general deportment of the accused, and at 5.30 P. M., the Court having got through the evidence. adjourned. At 9 A. M. yesterday, the Court resumed its session and the time up to 2.80 P. M., was occupied by clear and forcible addresses by the Counsel on both sides, who dwelt with weight upon the most important points of the evidence. At 3.30, His Honor Chief Justice Allen, charged the Jury, in which he explained the various points of law in question and the nature of the crime of manslaughter. The Jury then retired for about three quarters of an hour, when they entered with a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. C. S. Horton, was accordingly discharged.

A PIONZER MISSIONARY .- Among the passengers per clipper ship Black Sea was Mrs. Whitney, of Waimen, Kauni. She belongs to the pioneer company who left Boston more than forty years ago, and landed on the islands in the spring of 1820. She is not previously left the island; during this long period. Her isband, the Rev. S. Whitney, died in 1845. He was an emintly useful and esteemed missionary. Of the original com-my, there will remain the Rev. A. Thurston and wife, of Kai-

The old brig Thaddeus, which brought out the pioneer company of American Missionaries, sailed from Boston, Oct. 23, 1819,-more than forty years ago, and arrived off Hawaii, March 30th, 1820. The changes which that period has wrought in the condition of these islands are not more striking than those that have taken place in America. Railroads, steam- of forming a correct conclusion in regard to the naboats and telagraphs have so revolutionized the confor over forty years, a visit home must seem more like being in dreamland than among the scenes of

CONCERT.-The vocal and instrumental entertainment advertised for Thursday evening last, came off as announced. The audience was large and appeared to enjoy the evening's performances. The display made by so many ladies and gentlemen as appeared on the stage in the Oratories, is something new in Honolulu. Under the polished leadership of Messrs. Hasslocher and Waldau, a marked improvement is noticed in choral performance, and one or two of these pieces were executed with great precision. Indeed, all who were present will agree with the remark of a gentlemen, well qualified to judge, that, "It was such singing we have never had, and that the advent of Messrs. Hasslocher and Waldau marks a new era in music in Honolulu." We trust that all who can, will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the visit of these gentlemen, to place themselves under their superior tuition.

New Custom House.-The first step towards the rection of the New Custom House have been taken, and the foundation is progressing. The site chosen for it, is on the New Esplanade, and is a very suitable locality. It is intended we suppose, to draw business to that vicinity, and enhance the value of the wharf property, and ere long we may find it the principal arena of active bustle and business movement. After viewing such a creditable specimen of Architecture as the New Prison, we doubt not the building now in course of erection will do ample credit to those to whom the work is entrusted, and shall expect when completed, it will, like most of its kind in nearly all foreign cities, be entitled to rank among the best and most substantial of our town edifices. The size of the building is 60 by 80 feet, and it will be two stories high.

CLIPPER RACE .- The homeward-bound merchant fleet having all sailed, we give the date and hour of their departures, and shall watch their arrivals at New Bedford and New London with considerable in-

Bark Bhering, Gilliat, Dec. 5, 5 P. M. K Bhering, Gilliat, Dec. 5, 5 P. M.
Siata, Rice, (for New London.) Dec. 7th, 4 P. M.
Northern Light, Austin, Dec. 9th, 1 P. M.
E. F. Willets, (from Lahaina.) Dec. 5, 7 A. M.
Raduga, (from Hilo.) Dec. 3d, 5 P. M.

Silvia, Swasey, Dec. 12th, 5 P. M. Black Sea, Cate, Dec. 31st, 3 P. M. The above are all bound for New Bedford, excepting the Siam. The Northern Light we include in the list, as she cleared as a merchantman and is bound home direct. We shall expect to hear of some of them arriving at New Bedford inside of 110 days from the date of their sailing.

JURY DUTY .- Much complaint is made, and justly too, about the frequency with which some few persons are summoned to act as jury men. Once a year could not be complained of, but to be called out to serve twice and some three times a year is too much. The list ought to be enlarged, or arranged so as not to make the duty oppressive . Another decided improvement might be effected in appointing the ses- adding to the product the position of the upper arm. sions of the court to some less busy season than the first week in each quarter, which is devoted to collecting and settling accounts. The second or third week of the quarter would on this account be far preferable. But to make this change it would be necessary to amend the present laws.

I. O. O. F .- The new Hall on Fort street will be dedicated according to the customs of the Order on Saturday evening next, (7th inst.,) at 71 o'clock. The members of Excelsior Lodge will please attend without further notice; and no invited guests can be admitted without presentation of their card of invita-R. A. S. Woop,)

B. F. DURHAM, Com. on Arrangements. C. R. BISHOP, D. N. FLITNER, J. FULLER,

THE MUTINEERS SENT UP .- By our San Francisco papers, we learn that the men Frank Vera, Andrew Fogo, James Horan and Timothy Shaw, of the whale ship Fabius, charged with mutiny, had been bound over by U. S. Commissioner McAllister to the U. S. Circuit Court, for trial on the charges made against

Is FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY ?-Some who believe in luck and "wizards" say it is. But to say that the Black Sea's mishap was owing to the day of her attempting to get to sea, is to make every other day of the week unlucky because accidents occur on

New Year's Day .- Monday was kept as a holiday, and devoted to visiting, the gentlemen turning out with their accustomed gallantry, while the ladies with open doors, and cheerful smiles, appeared everywhere ready to welcome them. The day was beautiful, and being also our general election day, stores

Teachers' Convention .- In accordance with the all of the President of the Board of Education, all the teachers of public schools on this island assembled in Mr. Smith's church, in this city, vesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., for mutual consultation and improvement in regard to their work. Over forty were in attendance. The business of the convention was pened vesterday by a lecture on the "Diguity of the chool Teacher's Office," by Mr. Armstrong. The afternoon was occupied with exercises in reading and iscussion as to the best methods of teaching children w to read well. We understand the convention is continue its sessions until Monday next. Such gatherings of teachers, well conducted, cannot fail to be interesting and produce good results in our pub-

DEPARTURE OF THE BLACK SEA -Nothwithstandng the mishap to this noble ship, (in which, upon inspection, she was found to have apparently sustained no damage,) by running aground on the east side of the channel on Friday last, she started on the following day on her homeward passage, with a valuable cargo and several passengers. At this season of the year she stands a good chance of a fair and pleasant run round Cape Horn. If our good wishes can have any influence on the passage of the ship, then the Black Sea will only find prosperous gales, pleasant weather and a passage of not over 110 days length.

BRUTALITY EXTREME.—Yesterday a native named Mauna was brought up at 'he police court, and charged with the commission of a brutal assault upon his wife, by using a large club, or rather the branch of a tree, and severely fracturing her arm. The dispute between them was occasioned by some difference of opinion regarding the candidates for election on Monday. We trust that woman-beating is not getting as fashionable here as in many other cities, nd that sure means will be taken to prevent it. 'he culprit was sent to the Supreme Court for trial.

LEE'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.-This talented troupe of questrian performers have the past week been ving their farewell entertainments. Their last ook place on Monday night, and was greeted by nuch applause from a numerous and appreciative audience. On the close of the performance the tent was with the utmost expedition struck, and all oveables packed, and stowed ready for shipment. esterday they started for Tahiti, and we wish them fair and prosperous voyage.

LAHAINA TO BE MARKED .- Mr. Burns (the stenil manufacturer) has gone up to Lahaina, and every one residing there, who wishes to procure a marking late, can obtain one now with very little trouble. His Ex. the Governor of Oahu, accompanied

> [Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.] Telegraphing.

by his aids, paid a vist to the Russian Steamer

Plastoon, on Wednesday.

MR. EDITOR :- Many of your readers are unaware the fact that there is a principle involved in the perations of the telegraph here, by the aid of which he initiated are enabled at a glance to determine the character of a vessel signalised. Unless my own experience differs much from that of others, ignorance n this head has been the fruitful cause of much nervousness and many bickerings, and the difficulties ture of a new arrival have of ten been in a direct calculations, which might with equal propriety have been based upon the principles of astrology, as upon any other principles there might have been underly-

To illustrate: Under the old system, that is, with o system at all, the first step is an attempt to fix in ne mind (almost a fruitless task) the actual position the telegraph arms, until a card of signals can be procured, which is often times no easy matter. Duing the interval thus consumed, the mental picture perhaps becomes so blurred and faint as to require a ew impression. Upon the second trial an inverted mage is the result. If the upper arm for instance, nclines downward and the lower arm upward, a lozen persons will appear at once to affirm upon oath hat the relative position of the arms is vice versa. However, being satisfied himself of his accuracy, the next step for the investigator is to sit down, or else ecome very nervous, as the time requisite for discovering the indicated combination in the signal labyrinth varies from ten to twenty minutes, as luck will bave it. At the expiration of this period, as likely as ot, his feelings are wrought up to an intense state of xcitement and anxiety on account of a supposed vessel in distress windward," and horrible and heart rending pictures of shipwreck in all its harrowng details are vividly portraved to his mind. To be sure his apprehensions are ultimately removed when e learns that the signal was merely for a pilot. But e feels a sense of dissatisfaction, loses confidence in imself and sets down the telegraph as a humbug.

I am inclined to think that the lack of interest dislayed in the continuance of our telegraph is owing a measure to the fact that its operations are not generally comprehended. It speaks and unknown ongue, and on that account is to many unintelligible and consequently uninteresting. Now we cannot know the worth of water until the well is dry, and upon the same principle we cannot estimate the advantages of a telegraph until we lose it, though that is but a poor excuse for withdrawing support from it. am willing, sir, to contribute my iota of support to this desirable institution, and shall give myself the credit of so doing wheh I communicate confidentially to the public a key to the telegraph's pantomimic

The number answering to any position which the arms may assume, can be immediately determined by means of a rule which I will lay down. And that this rule may be intelligible to all, I would premise with the following statements. The number of positions that can be assumed by either arm is six.

The first position is the upper ob-6 lique, on the left hand side of the pole as you face the telegraph, otherwise called the inland side: the second position is the horizontal on the same side : the third, the lower oblique, and so on to the sixth, which s the upper oblique on the opposite or seaward side. Now for the rule :

The number of a signal may be ascertained by multiplying he position indicated by the lower arm into the figure 7, and

Exempli gratia, in case our emotional friend discovered position No. 4. (lower oblique on the right,) indicated by the lower arm, and No. 6, (apper oblique on the same side,) denoted by the upper arm, after multiplying 4 into 7, and adding to the product 6, he might safely predict, provided he were anything of a maihematician, that signal 34 was intended, and ight allow his sympathies to wander unrestrained in

earch of the distressed vessel. By consulting the card it will be seen that from No. 1 to 25, the vessels are arranged according to a regular system, which can be readily understood and

the memory. There are some who will gather from the above remarks no new information, but I feel confident that they will be of some avail to a certain class who are so liable to confound a signal for a small schooner from Molokai, in ballast or with an invoice of poi, with that ladicating a man-of-war, and who, by spreading their peculiar ideas elate the community with bright but false anticipations of good times a TELEGRAPH HILL.

THE OLD WHALESHIP MARIA.-In looking over a file of the National Register, published in Philadelphia, in the number for Sept. 6, 1831, we came across the following notice of the Maria, of this port, from which it seems that she was somewhat of a celebrity twenty-eight years ago: "The ship Maria, belonging to Samuel Rodman

of New Bedford, and now ready for another whaling voyage, is a curiosity. She was bought on the stocks by Mr. Roach in 1782, and is consequently now 49 years old. She was the first ship that hoisted the American flag in London, has been almost in constant generally were closed, it was devoted to merriment employ and is able to perform three or four more voyages without repair." The Election at Waialun.

MR. Epiron-Sin :- The first Monday in January f this New Year's of Grace 1860-ushered in with plender :- A more beautiful day could not have been lesired by the "Makaainana" of " Hawaii nei," for the day of his power -at least, thus it was in this 3rd

Public enthusiasm in this notable Election District and arisen high : for three candidates emulous of the oners or the influence which are supposed to attend certificate of election to one of the twenty-five seats n the Representative Hall, had by arts to themselves known, quickened the pulses of old men, middle aged, and young-so that by the hour of eight, few men remained at home to guard their ancestral taropatches. Over the hills and over the moors, trailed cessions, all bound to the Ballot Box, with tickets vellow, white and blue. The grey haired men were feeling young again as they approached the goal where they (many of them mistaken souls) supposed heir biennial duty to perform for their own and

But, ah ! Mr. Editor, how many a light heart on luty bent, was smitten back aghast, and this bright day clouded to them; for be it known, that this new opened year reveals to scores in this 3rd District, that they are good as dead henceforth in their mite of influence on their country's laws, unless relieved by higher power, than sits to rule in justice here.

Sir : this day, the Constitutional Right to Vote was denied, and their ballots rejected by the Judge of this District to scores of persons, by a ruling made by him in favor of the Tax Collector, himself a candidate, his boon friend, and for whom his influence was stretched to the utmost, and I opine a little too

The Tax Collector-who by-the-bye belongs to and lives in another District (for this poor District caunot produce men worthy of the trust,) proposed to the Board of Inspectors, that all persons released by the enumerators from the poll, school and road taxes, by reason of age, infirmity, &c., as provided for in such cases by the law; and also, all school masters likewise, released from afore-named taxes by reason of their vocation-be denied the right to vote.

This proposition was most energetically and warmy opposed by two native lawyers and other men of common sense, as contrary to the reading and spirit of the constitution and the law relating to elections. But all in vain! The Board of Inspectors being in wholesome fear of their Chairman, the Judge, left the deciding of this point with His Honor, which was directly ruled in favo. of "my friend," and so by this artifice, and possibly by the previous calculation and arrangement on this point, the day was won by the

Thus, sir, you and the public may see how we are governed here: Under the ruling of this Astute Judge of two Districts, one of the heaviest tax-payers residing in the District could not be allowed to vote. So tco, the school teachers. What have these men done, that the rights which other voters have should be denied to them! This, at least, appears to be the understanding of the 3rd District Inspectors of Elections-for they were dumb before the manao of the Judge-that a vote is equivalent in value to a release from the amount of the Poll Tax, together with the School and Road Taxes, and Vice Versa.

Yours, &c., Waialua, Oahu, Jan. 3, 1860.

the Election in the same place :1 Mr. EDITOR :- Knowing that items of news are always acceptable to you, especially those of such general interest as concern the biennial election of

prise you of the result, as some of the incidents connected with our election at Waialua. The principal candidates were S. M. Naukana, the Tax Collector, J. H. Kaakua, our representative in the last legislature, and S. N. Emerson, and the

representatives, I take an early opportunity to ap-

election resulted in the choice of Naukana. But there are facts connected with the election, that may render it null and void. By the decision of the President of the Board of Inspectors, who also the District Justice, all, who by age, infirmity, or any other cause, are exempted from personal taxes, were disqualified from voting, thus disfranchising

some of our most worthy citizens. This strange and forced decision was founded on that clause, contained in Sec. 783 of the Civil Code, which says, " Every male subject of His Majesty, whether native or naturalized, and every denizen of the kingdom who shall have paid his taxes, &c., shall be allowed to vote." The President interpreted it to mean that any one who had paid all the taxes including personal and property taxes, and who was otherwise qualified to vote, could vote. But that if any one was exempted by age, infirmity or any other reason, from paying personal taxes, he could not vote. And though the other two Inspectors, the School Superintendant, and the agent of the Tax Collector, protested against such an interpretation of the law, he overruled their protestation, and caused he election to proceed upon the ruling which he had

Can such a man be allowed to sit as judge, one who can evade the evident intent of the law, and apply a forced interpretation, unsustained by either precedent or good sense? If this were the first time that he had showed partiality and injustice on a similar occasion, it might be attributed to inexperience or ignorance. But at every election in which he has presided he has caused some act of injustice or high handed oppression to trammel the freedom of Yours &c. VERITUS.

Are Hawaiian Women less Civilized than Hawaiian Men

Mr. EDITOR :- This is a question we often hear asked, and nearly as often answered in an unqualfied affirmative. But previous to this summary disposal of the subject, simple justice may require us to compare the standards by which the aforesaid two classes are tested. It may be found that the scale of iegrees is graduated differently for the different sexes. like the two thermometers in common use-the " boiling point" on one scale is reached at a much lower figure than on the other, while the absolute heat in each is the same.

The word civilization in this article, will be applied mainly to the refinements of person and manners. rather than to that high state of knowledge and mental culture of which these refinements are the true exponent-for this is the sense in which it is commonly used by the freest commentators on the shortcomings of Hawaiian females.

the civilization point is graduated somewhat higher for woman than for man; in other words, we award to the latter the distinction of being civilized on much easier conditions, than to the former. Let those who require proof of this position turn to a number of Harper's Monthly issued in April, 1859. In it there is an interesting article, entitled "The Christian Martyrs of Madagascar." The picture of the Prace and Princess Royal, from photographs. affords a striking, two-fold "illustration" of our easily acquired. As for the remaining numbers, they argument. The Prince looks marvelously well in his may be fixed in the mind with but a slight effort of foreign military costume, in spite of the thickness of his lips and the whiteness of his eyes. With the help of a half dime laid on those offending members, he might be mistaken for one of Bonaparte's Marshals. But the Princess. Alas! beyond a common humanity, what points of resemblance shall we find between her and her sister Princesses who graced, and do now grace, the courts of the Napoleons? Yet her toilet is no less elaborate and perfect than that of the Prince. The arts of civilized life, and the discoveries of science, have in no less degree contributed to its completion. Her physical organization is not faultier than his. Her neck is no shorter-her shoulders no higher-her lips no thicker-her hair no crisper; and for aught that the picture testifies, her jewels may be diamonds of the first water, her laces the finest of Honiton, her handkerchief the veriest vapor of linen. But the clenched hand is all unused to its delicate burden-the head dress has a Phillis lookand altogether, the picture gives the unmistakable impression of vulgar taste. To give the poor Princess the least chance of being called civilized, you must begin the work of covering at the stout gloved hand,

and end it at the "top knot" of the impossible head

Yet it is no fault of hers that she is weighed in our unequal balances and found wanting wanting in a thousand undefinable, feminine graces over and above what we expect or require in man. We are so accustomed to them in woman, that we either forget. or else never knew, that they do not belong to her in her normal condition, more than to the other sex. Can any one find in the pictures referred to, the least evidence that the two individuals there represented are not equally distant from the common starting point of pure savagism? No. But it is only too plain that they have very unequal distances yet to travel before they will appear to be equally civilized, or before each will arrive at the prescribed goal. If the lady travels the faster, the two may reach their respective points at the same time their speed is equal, it is clear the gentleman is bound to " be in" first. And this, we believe, is the true state of the case. That which passes among us for true feminine civilization is the result of long years of persistent training and restraining, differing widely from the discipline applied to the other sex

For the first four or five years, indeed, boys and

girls are subjected to similar influences, and copes

quently are similar in their manners, tastes, diver-

sions and bodily form. They are more alike than in

any after periods of life,- the boys are a little more like the girls, and the girls a little more like the boys, manifestly to the advantage of both parties. And so long as the influences run parallel, the results do the same. But by and by the time comes. and all too soon, when the prevailing tastes of society require that the girls should be abstracted from the play ground, the school room, and in a great measure from the companionship of their brothers, and their brothers' friends. The boys have the whole field of active sports left to them, and keep on as they began -flying their kites-sailing their boats-trundling heir hoops, and disciplining their dogs. Meanwhile the girls are subjected to-we had almost said an mnipotent system of checks and restraints, mental and bodily, for, be it known, the accredited type of feminine civilization must be more than "skin deen." Though not absolutely requiring dominion over the ntellect, it must at least lay hold of, and give laws to refractory bones and muscles. Some have it, a little ressure here, and a good deal there-a screw tightened here, and another loosened there-unhealthy development in one direction-unhealthy repression in another, until at last the result is attained; which result, the human mechanist assures us, is a highly

Now it is evident our Madagascar Princess never had the advantage of the modern improvements on nature-the toning down of outward development to the true " lady-like" point, and therefore we feel constrained to pay our gentlemen friends the somewhat equivocal compliment of admitting that, were she divested of her head coverings, and clad in the sterner costume of her companion, she would look like a civilized man.

civilized lady.

But we can afford to dismiss our pictorial illustration, since we are surrounded by Hawaiian females, whose antecedents and corresponding consequents are so very similar. Hawaiian girls have not been picked up in their early years and put through a course of discipline, made and provided for the gentler sex only. With some differences, and those all in favor of the boys, the girls have been reared with the boys, and are still so much like them, as not to bear measurement by foreign standards of feminine civiliza

It would be extremely difficult to prove that the men of this nation have outstripped the women in absolute distance from the "hole of the nit" in which Christianity found them. If the women are relatively in the rear, it is owing to our point of observation, which demands that they should be in the van.

Should the foregoing views be correct, it follows that it is much more difficult for the native women than for the men to attain to that standard of excellency prepared for them before the foundation of Hawaiian civilization.

It will be the object of another paper to inquire what these difficulties are, and how they may be alla-

Twenty miles at sea, a dog was lately thrown overpoard from a steamer, near Galway, and next day Joseph Jackson, the Postmaster-General of the Sandwich Islands, who died at Honolulu, August 14th, was the only son of Mrs. Lyman Beecher by her first husband.—Ohio Paper.

La Mountain is going to try another balloon ascen-sion. He is not satisfied, and probably will not be until be dashes his brains out.

Some of the members of Rev. Dr. Chapin's church n New York, have presented him with a \$24,000 house, on Thirty-fifth street.

The Hon. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, lately emanci pated five slaves, consisting of one man, and a mother and three daughters, at the circuit court in St. Louis. One of the Polar bears in the Zoological gardens 54 Brussels was found dead in the basin of their sure a few days since, having been hugged to death by his more powerful companion, in revenge for his having ventured to swallow a cake which the other

onsidered his property. MARRIAGE OF A MILLIONAIRE. -The Cuban millionaire, Don Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo, was mar-ried to Miss Bartlette, a New York belle, in St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street, New York, Archbishop Hughes officiating. The dress of the bride ost \$5,000-besides the Senor gave her 80 dresses, four of which cost \$3,000 each.

Mr. Parton, whose life of Burr was so well received, is closely at work on the life of General Jackson. which will be in three volumes, 8 vo .- the first to be ssued in November. The author has collected t great amount of valuable material, and will make an The whaleship Planter, of Nantucket, was burned

on the railway at that place on Friday evening. The Planter was of the old-fashioned model, of 340 tons urden. She was one of the fastest sailers in the Nantucket fleet, and has been a very successful ship. he was valued at \$10,000, and was insured at the Quincy office, Boston, for \$8,000. The fire is the work of an incendiary. Capt. Daniel H. Taber fell overboard from propeller Wamsutta, when off Seaconnet Point, and sank in

about three minutes, although every effort was made to save him. Capt. Taber was an experienced whaling master, having made several very successful voy-A method has been devised of regulating the pressure of gas in its transmission to gas-burners by the introduction of a regulator in the main pipes through which the gas passes, by which a steady and nearly

uniform pressure is maintained at the burners, whatever may be the pressure at the source of supply. This regulator consists of a chamber filled with fibrous material, so that the gas in its passage must pass through or among the fibres. With this definition in mind, it may appear that The "Vatican" at Rome, the palace of the Popc is pile of buildings covering a space 1,200 feet in gth, and 1,600 in breadth, on one of the seven hills of Rome. The site was once the garden of the Emperor Nero. Early in the sixth century the Bishop of Rome erected there a humble dwelling.

and this has been added to from time to time by the Popes until it is now one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces; stocked with paintings, statues, books, and antiquities of the rarest kind. GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA. - A census of Philadelphia just taken, shows a population of 670,000, an necesse of 271,238 since 1850. This great growth shows the foreign commerce is not a necessary ment in that growth even of a city which may be well situated for prosecuting it, but that p

turing, railroad facilities, and the coasting trade are A series of experiments have been going on at Portsmouth with a view to test the resistance offered by ron and steel plates in reference to the coating of the iron steam ram now under construction. The result of the experiments has demonstrated that no iron or steel plate yet made, can withstand the shot of a 96 cwt. gun at a short range. A steel clad ship would be more vulnerable than our iron clothed vessels, and the shattering of the fragments would cause deplora-ble injury to life. A wooden vessel may therefore be considered the safest and most effective vessel of war,

so far as these trials are concerned. ELOPED .- Letters from Geneva, Switzerland, ansounce the arrival in that city of one of the favorite Sultanas of Abdul Medjib, and a musician, with whom she eloped. The Sultana has the odd name of Sarsafras. She is a young and beautiful Circassian, who lately was in the harem of the Sultana. She was much prized, and was covered with presents. As she had a charming voice, she took singing lessons from a director of the music of the palace, an Italian named Guatelli. One day, when out driving, she entered a house leading to the Bosphorus, and disap peared with the musician, not forgetting the dis-